



## MAINE FARMER

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

**THE WHEAT MIDGE OR WEEVIL.**  
We are indebted to the Editor of the Canadian Agriculturist for a copy of a very interesting and valuable work on insects and diseases injurious to the wheat crop, by H. Y. Hind, Esq., Professor of Chemistry in Trinity College, Canada West.

The Canadian Bureau of Agriculture offered liberal premiums for essays on the above subject, and the work above named took the first premium. It is a treatise which should be in the hands of every farmer on the Continent. Every man who will read it cannot fail to be instructed. It takes up the subject of the Hessian fly—the midge, which we improperly call weevil, also other insects, and the diseases known by the names of rust, smut, peppergrass, ergot, &c.

To give our readers a little insight to the manner in which Prof. Hind treats his subjects, we extract the following from his remarks on the midge. You will see that the mischief does not commence when the maggot is found in the wheat ear, but a week or ten days earlier, and not in the day time, but during the night. The two first paragraphs are quoted from Dr. Fitch's remarks in the Rural New Yorker of 1856:—

When the eggs are deposited. "150. The eggs are deposited in the germ of the still undeveloped wheat, through its chaff or sheath, (the precise time varying with the flowering of the wheat.) When the chaff is far advanced or very silicious in its nature, the insect cannot puncture it, a fact which it is important to bear in mind, and of value as a guide in the selection of varieties of wheat forced, where they abound. The number of eggs deposited in one flower rarely exceeds ten, but it often happens that several insects lay their eggs in the same flower, hence from 10 to 40 larvae have been counted in the same flower.

How the eggs are deposited. "151. Go into an infested wheat field in the evening, with a lantern and you will find a swarm of these flies, dancing up and down along the heads of the wheat, and when they alight on the heads of the wheat they are engaged in selecting the kernels upon which to deposit their eggs. They are all females. The males are very rarely seen. Having discovered a kernel, the chaff of which is not too old or hard, the fly alights upon it and pierces the chaff with her sting or ovipositor, which is a slender tube resembling a fine hair. This she protrudes from her body, insinuating it through the kernel she then leisurely passes her eggs one after the other through this tube, thus dropping them upon the surface of the germ or embryo seed. The same fly probably visits several kernels in this manner, upon successive evenings, until her whole stock of eggs is disposed of, by which she becomes exhausted and dies, and is often found suspended to the outer scale of the chaff.

When the eggs hatch. "152. About a week suffices to hatch the young maggots, and three weeks enables them to attain maturity. They feed upon the juices of the grain, and as it is, dry it up. When full grown the maggots wriggle in damp weather, or when the stalk is wet with dew or rain, to the ground, and penetrate about half an inch or an inch below the surface. Here they remain until the following spring, stay in their burrows, and in the month of May they assume the pupa (crawling) condition, and preserve it for two or three weeks when they wiggle to the surface, break their pupa skin and assume the form of the fly."

It has been recommended to plow the ground any time after wheat harvest, and bury them seven or eight inches so that they cannot get out.

**PREMIUMS ON MOWING MACHINES.**  
It will be recollected that after the exhibition and trial of mowing and reaping machines at Syracuse last summer, the committee requested time to make up their report on mowers, which was granted. At the recent meeting of the United States Ag. Society, in Washington, the committee published a very elaborate report which has been published in pamphlet form, with numerous illustrations. We are indebted to Hon. M. P. Wilder for a copy, which gives much valuable information, respecting the working of the different kinds of implements which were subjected to trial before the committee at the time above named.

We will here mention the awards on mowers, those on other implements we gave at the time. **FIRST PREMIUM—Gold Medal and Diploma.** To Ball, Aultman & Co., of Canton, Ohio. Miller and Aultman's Patent.

**SECOND PREMIUM—Silver Medal.** To Walter A. Wood, of Hiram Falls, N. Y., Mandy's Patent with Wood's improvement.

**THIRD PREMIUM—Bronze Medal.** To Martin Halleback, of Albany, N. Y.

Diplomas were awarded as follows: To Buffalo Agricultural machine works for cheapness and ingenious adaption of cutter to uneven surfaces.

To R. L. Allen, of New York, for concrete knife blade, and general excellence of material, and superior workmanship.

To D. D. Burrall, of Geneva, N. Y., for simplicity of construction and solidity of workmanship.

Mowing machines are coming into use in all sections of the Union. Farmers find that they are of great service to them on those mowing lands where the surface is sufficiently smooth to work them, and greater care and attention is now exercised in laying down the fields to grass, with a view of using the mowing machine upon them when the grass shall be ready to cut.

We can now mow, fast, and unload hay by horse power, and farmers find it a great help to them in the hot and burning time of hay-making. We want more invention now for loading hay from the field into the cart by horse power. Some attempts have been made to accomplish this, but with little success as yet.

### WAIFS FROM OUR COPY DRAWER.

**LARGE PIGS.** The past fall, judging from the numerous accounts of fat pigs, in our drawer, must have been decidedly prolific in overgrown porkers. We present in a tabular form, the age, weight, and names of the owners of some whose history has been sent in here for publication:—

Owner.	Residence.	Age.	Weight.
Chas. Severance,	East Orington,	94 mos.	354 lbs.
Hosea Barnett,	West,	8 "	323 "
John Libby,	No. Prospect,	9 "	413 "
Wm. Mudgett,	" "	19 "	388 "
Luther Mudgett,	" "	" "	595 "
Samuel Chase,	Camden,	8 "	312 "
Samuel Bangdon,	" "	8 "	329 "
C. G. Allen,	" "	14 "	445 "
G. W. Richards,	" "	74 "	247 "
A. D. Hatchelder,	" "	10 "	472 "
E. G. Knight,	" "	15 "	440 "
A. D. Tyler,	" "	10 "	324 "
James Clark,	" "	11 "	355 "
Edmund Barnes,	" "	6 "	222 "
Daniel Richards,	" "	6 "	226 "
E. N. Peedleton,	" "	14 "	370 "
W. A. Z. Rawson,	" "	13 "	360 "
F. Carleton,	" "	11 "	342 "
S. Pierce,	" "	" "	367 "
D. Fletcher,	Liscombville,	15 "	425 "
S. Knight,	" "	15 "	495 "
" "	" "	8 "	375 "
J. Colamore,	" "	16 "	518 "

The above pigs make an aggregate of 10118 lbs. of pork, and exclusive of the two whose ages are not given, the average weight is 433 lbs., at an average age of 11 mos., 13 days (about).

**HEAVY OXEN.** Mr. J. W. K. Norwood, of Camden, informs us that Messrs. Clark, Blake & Co., of that place, recently slaughtered an ox, eight years old, girthing 8 ft., and weighing, including hide and tallow, 1430 lbs. Also, another, three years old, grass fed, weight, as above, 830 lbs. This animal had 774 lbs. of tallow.

**REMY FOR CHOKED CATTLE.** Mr. I. H. Harman, of Orland, proposes the following remedy for choked cattle, which he has practiced for twenty years, with perfect success:—Take short pieces of rope, pass it forward of the obstruction, with the ends above the shoulders of the animal, then draw up and back, and it will give instant relief.

**PINK STOCK.** J. G. Huston, of Damariscotta, has a bull, four years old next May, 34ths Durham, whose girth is 8 ft. 3 in., 5 ft. 10 in. high, and weighs 5800 lbs. He also has a bull calf, sired by the above bull, 44 months old, weighing 500 lbs. This is fine stock, and doubtless the farmers in that vicinity will profit by the opportunity to improve their herds. Mr. Alfred Cushman, of No. 3, Aroostook, has a grade Durham calf, seven months old, which girths 5 ft. 2 in., and weighs 750 lbs.

**SMART OLD PEOPLE.** We have accounts sent to us, occasionally, of active old people, who might, by the deeds they accomplish, put to shame many much younger persons. In clearing up the mass of papers that have increased upon us faster than we have been able to find room for their disposal, we find the following:—

Mr. Jeremiah Bornham, of Strong, aged 87, can still see to read without glasses, and a few days before the date of the communication before us (Aug. 1857), was seen, at sunrise, busily mowing, "as smart as a boy."

Mr. Deborah Watson, of No. Waterford, in her 72d year, in the short space of two weeks, spoked, washed, and wore 43 yards of cloth, on top of the old fashioned hand looms, and filled her own quilts. Besides this, she washed twice, and did the bigger part of the house-work, her daughter-in-law, with whom she resided being sick.

**WIDOW MARTHA MESEY OF APPLETON.** In her 88th year, has woven, during the past summer, 120 yards of carpeting, and 20 yards of felled cloth. Many of the rags for the carpet she saved herself. Her husband, John Messey, was one of the first settlers of Appleton. On being asked why she did not give up weaving, the old lady replied that she would rather weave than die.

**CHEAP HOG FEED—SICKNESS AMONG MULES.** Mr. S. N. Taber writes us that Mr. Moses Chandler, of North Brownville, is now wintering 25 hogs, on chopped hay, with two bushels of oat and pea meal, daily. He makes a will by pouring on warm water, and mixing together. He formerly used a milk constructed so as to grind the hay and grain together.

Mr. C. has recently had four mules die in his stable, from disease or some other cause, and six others were sick when our correspondent was there. He was wintering them for the Katahdin Iron Company.

**THAWING OUT FROZEN AQUEDUCTS.** Our neighbor Moses Hanson, of Winthrop, says we must remind those who may have the water in their aqueducts or pumps frozen during this cold snap, that there is nothing better to thaw it open than to put a piece of a lead tube into the top of the pump, with one end resting on the top of the ice, and pouring hot water into the other end.

He had the water in his aqueduct post frozen up nearly a foot in extent the other night. Taking up the plug at the top of the post he inserted a half inch lead tube until it rested on the top of the ice. He then poured into the top of the tube hot water from the spout of a teakettle, when the tube settled down through the ice immediately, and the whole ice was thawed in a few minutes.

**FARMERS' CLUBS.** We have received an account of the organization of the Union Farmers' Club, and will endeavor to find room for its publication, next week. We learn from the Mail that the farmers of Winslow have organized a Club. We are glad to notice the spread of these societies. They are most beneficial to farmers.

**FINE WOOL.** A friend has put into our hands some beautiful specimens of Spanish Merino wool from the flock of Wm. R. Flint, of Anson. They prove that the Spanish Merino fleece has not deteriorated, and that prime specimens of this valuable breed are still to be found in Maine.

**CINCINNATI PORK TRADE.** The number of hogs received at Cincinnati this season is 423,483, against 344,512 for the same time last year. The indications now are that the business this season will exceed 450,000. The weather is very favorable, and it is quite probable hogs will be out for three weeks to come. Prices are firm at \$50 a \$62 per 100 lbs.

### OFFICERS OF AG. SOCIETIES.

**LINCOLN.** At the annual meeting of the Lincoln Ag. Society, held at Waldoboro', Jan. 27, the following officers were elected:

President—Z. Collins, Union.  
Vice Presidents—Sumner Leech, Warren; Saml. W. Jackson, Waldoboro'; Cyrus Robbins, Jr., Union; Myrick L. Weeks, Jefferson; Thomas Herbert, Bristol.

Trustees—Hon. Isaac Reed, Waldoboro'; Col. Hiram W. Partridge, Jefferson; Wm. G. Hawes, Esq., Union.

Treasurer—Dr. Sam'l Ford, New Castle.  
Recording Secretary—Sam'l J. Bond, Jefferson.

The time of holding the annual meeting was changed from the last Wednesday of January to the last Wednesday in December.

The Trustees report having received from new members \$205, and for admission at the door, including a donation of three dollars from Daniel Lincoln, \$200.

The Treasurer's account is reported as follows: Balance due and in his hands on settlement, January 28, 1857, 252.40

State Appropriations, for 1856, 300.00  
Of a new member for admission, 1.00  
Cash paid the Treasurer by the Trustees, 123.27

Entry fees retained by your Treasurer, 4.62  
Whole amount paid out by your Treasurer the past year, \$681.29

Balance now in hands of Treasurer, 176.15  
The amount of premiums awarded by the Society at the annual Fair was \$381.29.

**SAGadahoc.** The annual meeting of this Society was held in Bath, on the 20th ult.

The Treasurer's report shows the following expenditures for the past year:

Paid Premiums of 1856, 411.50  
" Expenses " 176.29  
" " 1857, 547.54  
" Pre-m list of 1857, 220.50

—\$1,355.93  
Amount of cash received, including \$184.92 on hand Jan., 1857, \$1,374.61

Balance in Treasury, 18.68  
The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—T. J. Southard, Richmond.  
Vice Presidents—A. J. Fuller, Bath; L. W. Tedford, Topsham; R. P. Carr, Bowdoinham.

Executive Committee—Geo. A. Rogers, Topsham; S. R. Jackson, Brunswick; B. C. Bailey, Bath; B. M. Brown, West Bath; Solon H. White, Bowdoinham.

Corresponding Secretary—S. F. Dike, Bath.  
Recording Secretary—John H. Thompson, Topsham.

Treasurer—A. G. Poland, Topsham.  
Auditors of Accounts—B. C. Bailey, Bath; Geo. W. Kendall, Bath; A. S. Perkins, Topsham.

Committee on Crops and Improvements—B. C. Bailey, Bath; C. J. Gilman, Brunswick; Dan Fulton, Bowdoinham.

Member Board of Agriculture—B. C. Bailey, Bath.

The Society is in debt some \$3500, which does not appear by the above, for expenditures by the Executive Committee, for the building and grounds at Topsham, to meet which a subscription is in contemplation.

**SOMERSET CENTRAL.** The annual meeting of this Society was held on the 6th inst. The officers elected are as follows:—

President—Abner Coburn.  
Vice Presidents—H. C. Warren, H. A. Wyman.  
Recording Sec.—H. A. Wyman.

Treasurer—J. F. Pollard.  
Trustees—Abner Coburn, Isaac Dyer, J. B. Dacombs, Hiram Smith, Isaac Rowell.

Committee on Stock—H. C. Warren, Joshua Burns, A. C. Tobey.

Committee on Crops—Amasa Bigelow, John Woodman, John Lane.

Committee on Manufactured Goods—R. E. Lyon, Robert Tuttle, Warren Hobart.

Special Committee on Horses—Josiah Hight, Hiram Burrill, John K. Russell.

John K. Russell, W. D. Hayden, Alonzo Tobey, were appointed a committee to confer with other societies in relation to their uniting with this society.

It was voted that annual members, who should pay to the Treasurer nine dollars, within the next thirty days, should become life members.

The financial affairs of the Society are in a much better condition than was anticipated at the commencement of last year, the very small, considering the outlays which the society has made in the purchase and fitting up of their grounds.

**HOW TO CURE WARTS ON CATTLE.**  
We are often asked the question, how shall we cure warts on cattle? When the warts are small they can be easily cured by simple caustics, such as treating them with a piece of moistened lunar caustic or moistened blue vitriol, or by applying a paste of moistened burnt alum. If they are small at the base, presenting a stem—they are easily removed by tying a string tight around them drawing it tighter and tighter as the parts give way.

When the warts are large and flat, presenting quite a surface, it is more difficult to get rid of them, and we have known them to be so obstinate that none of the above applications have much effect on them. In such case we would recommend the following practice which has been effective on the human system. It is the application of chromic acid, which is a caustic, and found to be good in such cases. We copy the following from the New Jersey Medical & Surgical Reporter, which quotes it from the New Orleans Medical News. The practice may be useful on man or beast.

"Mr. Marshall says, that a gentleman called on me about three months ago with a wart on the top of his head. It was about the size of a twenty cent piece, and the extremity was rough and split vertically. He had suffered from it for several years; and it gave him trouble, bleeding when he combed his head. I painted it through-

ly by means of a glass brush with a saturated solution of chromic acid. The remedy produced little pain, the surface of the wart instantly blackened, and twelve days afterwards a scab fell off leaving a clear reddish surface underneath, and perfectly smooth. The hair, afterwards, grew over the space."

Mr. Marshall cured another similar case with the same application. He used a glass brush, but we suppose the solution might be put on by touching the wart with a glass or earthen rod dipped in the solution.

The above authorities give the following method of preparing this chromic acid, which proves so very caustic:—Obtain some of the bichromate of potash; make a saturated solution of this in water and then add strong sulphuric acid as long as any precipitate of chromic acid falls; pour off the supernatant liquor and dry the residue on a tile or brick.

In preparing it, caution must be used not to allow any organic substance, as paper or wood, to come in contact with it, as instant decomposition ensues. The solution used on the warts is one part chromic acid and one part water.

**OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN, BUT INTO THE FIRE.**

Don't do it,—change is not always improvement. The frying-pan of present difficulties is, no doubt, slightly uncomfortable, but the fire will certainly be no less so. We would all think this move a foolish one on the part of the squirming roasting pig, yet how many of us are making just such moves. Present evils are always magnified, while distance dwells giant inconveniences and difficulties, to the appearance of insignificant pigmies.

The farmer's son has grown up to large-boyhood, or in the language of the day, has become a "young man." Country life looks dull and tame to him. He sees no prospect of progress, but by long hard work. No dazzling prize is before him to be attained by a few bold strokes. There is no romance in the simple quiet life of his fathers.

Some of his companions have visited the great city. With riveted attention he listens to their descriptions of the pleasures and brilliancies of city life, of the vast fortunes and high honors attained by some former country-boy, and of the no less inviting prospects now offered in the metropolis.

All this in his inexperienced he believes, and he longs to take his part in so exciting a struggle, and one so surely rewarded. His motives are high and noble. His parents shall share his success,—no more shall they be obliged to toil early and late,—his brother shall be educated, his sister shall be accomplished, and he will secure a comfortable and luxurious home, to which to invite that red-checked dimpled school-mate, whose lightest touch thrills his very soul, and whose downcast eyes and modest blush tell of reciprocal affection.

And so his trunk is packed—the good byes said—the parting kiss taken—the paternal blessing given—and he embarks for the great city "to seek his fortune." In a few days he finds himself as junior clerk upon the modest shadow of a compensation, but then he is to rise, higher and higher, until in fancy he sees his name gracing some bright gilded sign above broad ware-house doors. For a short time it is novelty, and although his work is far more exhausting than the most arduous at home, although no hour for relaxation is given from Monday morning to Saturday night,—although his means compel him to take for his home, some fifth-rate, dirty, dark, back-alley boarding house, yet all this is cheerfully borne for the sake of the brilliant future.

By and by to his surprise, he meets with those as honest and capable as he hopes to be, and who, twenty years before, commenced the same path he is now commencing, with the same hopes and high resolves, but who have barely arrived at a compensation affording a meagre subsistence to a family in some staid up unhealthy court. He is astonished—he looks around, he enquires, and to his great surprise he learns that seventy-five out of every hundred coming to the city from the country, fall to gain even this paltry success—a few attain it—a few attain temporarily a competence which is very temporary, and one in thousands, perhaps, attains the height he imagined so easy, but after a life of such care and toil as he never dreamed of, and which totally unfits for any enjoyment of the costly success; and not only this, but when he reads the unwritten history of this one successful man, he finds some unexpected circumstance made his fortune, something that might happen, but could not be calculated upon or foretold,—while similar apparent accidents have baffled the wisest plans of those more wise, energetic, and worthy. What wonder that the young man gets discouraged—resolves to enjoy life as it goes,—and resorts to the only sources of enjoyment brought prominently before him, which will lead down, down, to the utter destruction of his manhood?

Is this fancy, think you reader? Would it be so? Would that these wrecks of once happy, hopeful, nobly aspiring country boys, were not continually meeting one in all the great cities.

A wealthy merchant in this city, a few days ago, said:—"Thirty years ago I came to this city as a clerk,—as such I was employed by several of the most reliable firms in the city,—every one of them has failed. One, after thirty-five years of very extensive business and almost unlimited capital, and another after twenty-five years of the same. During the years of my clerkship I was associated with hundreds of fellow clerks,—and out of that whole number I can recall but one who has now money enough to purchase and stock a moderate sized farm in the country. Many of them have since been in business, but every one has failed. I have almost miraculously escaped the fate of the others, and succeeded in accumulating a competence, but by a life of such toil as in my country days I did not think possible. Now I am going dry out of the business and buy me a farm in the quiet purchased country, where to spend the rest of my days." Wise man.

But can he enjoy the downhill of life like the old farmer upon his homestead? Not at all.

Can the over-worked, over-driven, over-fed, city horse, live in the quiet pasture, in which the farmer's old nag will keep fat and sleek? Not at all. A life of excitement and over stimulation has, in both cases entirely changed the constitution.

Young man! Farmer's son! Look at this picture—it is a true one, and consider whether the great city offers sufficient inducement for you to invest your whole life's energies in it. Will it pay? Is it not a mere lottery, where the blanks or worse than blanks, are numbered by thousands, but the prizes by units? And will it not, for you to leave the "slow but sure" progress of your country home, for the apparently more rapid but really slower progress of the city,—will not this be a clear case of "jumping from the frying-pan into the fire?" S. K. T.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1858.

**MAY'S VICTORIA CURRANT.**  
"The luscious clusters of the vine  
Upon my nose do crush their wine."

The currant is easily raised and propagated. They are highly relished by many people eaten from the bushes, and make a capital jelly, shrub, and wine. As an accompaniment to roasted or boiled poultry, lamb or mutton, the jelly is unrivalled.

It is also excellent for persons of feeble appetite, and for infants. From the shrub may be prepared a healthful summer drink, a thousand times preferable to the lemonade made from sulphuric acid! A pleasant wine may also be made.

Mr. Martin, of Oxford, said, there is a point in the history of the currant, which I wish to preserve, out of respect for my father. It is eighty years ago. I have tried to propagate it, but I have never succeeded. I have seen them in trees four years old, but they would not succeed. If they took they would exhibit all the signs of age, and ultimately die. The question I was answered is this: how is the age of a tree to be known from the skin or the stock? If the skin is taken from the old tree eighty years of age and put in a stock four years old, the tree produced therefrom, eighty and over four and over and over years old.

Mr. Martin said, I had often seen grafts from that old tree, for the purpose of preserving that variety of fruit. I am desirous to do so still, out of respect to my ancestors. I have never yet succeeded in getting a good tree. I want to know what the trouble is. If any body can tell me, I should be glad to hear it; for I intend to persevere in trying, with the hope that by and by I shall succeed.

Mr. Forbes, of Oxford, said, he had never given the question, proposed by the President, any special thought; but he had been accustomed to consider the age of the skin of the fruit from which to reckon the age of an engrafted tree. If a skin was the product of the previous year, the tree produced from it is a growth of one year old, and so of different ages of skins. In regard to the old tree referred to, I should consider that the twig of each year's growth, were the oldest of that old tree, and would suggest whether the cause of the failure referred to may not be, that the old tree's indurated and want of healthy vigor are transmitted by ordinary generation."

Mr. Fairbanks, of Kennebec, said, I have been interested in what has been said on the subject of grafting. I think it best for every man to raise his own trees, and they will attain sufficient maturity to be grafted on. I know a man who grew seedlings till they were ten years old, and had produced fruit, when he grafted them in the top, and they yielded and were as good as the old trees. Roxbury Russets should always be so grafted. I am strongly inclined to the opinion, that every tree should be made in this way. This will be a growth of one year relative to the point of the compass. I have seen many trees which point with great significance in this direction.

Mr. Truss, said, I wish to say a word in regard to the cultivation of fruit. Many persons seem to think that the best way to raise fruit is to graft on old trees. I have seen many trees which point with great significance in this direction.

I took an old orchard eight years ago, that was in a poor condition. I planted a new stock of fruit, and in five years, taking of a crop every year, and then seeded it down. I have taken off two crops of fruit. There were twenty-five trees in the orchard. Last fall there were gathered from these trees thirty bushels of good marketable fruit, beside one hundred bushels of cider. I should like to see the old trees, and see how they are getting on. I have seen many trees which point with great significance in this direction.

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### Reported for the Maine Farmer.

#### BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.







# THE MAINE FARMER, AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

## LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

**ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.**  
The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on Friday. Her dates are to the 31st inst., four days later. The news by this arrival is interesting. We make the following synopsis:—

**GRAND BRITAIN.** The steamship Leviathan was successfully floated in the Thames on Sunday, the 31st of January. Arrangements had been completed to complete the launch on the day previous, but the prevalence of a heavy gale rendered the postponement imperative, and as Sunday proved most auspicious, it was determined to proceed with the operations, rather than encounter the risk which further postponement would have entailed. The final floating of the great ship was effected with perfect ease, and no accident of any kind occurred, although the river was literally covered with boats full of people, and the timbers forming the cradles, which had been kept down by the weight of the vessel, ascended with great force some twenty or thirty feet above the water. The enthusiasm of the multitude who witnessed the launch was manifested in loud and continued cheering.

The Leviathan was towed by four powerful tug-boats, her masts and funnels being kept down, so that she would remain within her internal arrangements as completed.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had issued a call for the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held on the 13th of February, next, and, in anticipation of this meeting, had published a full report of the position of the Company. The report states that it is proposed to certain amounts of new capital, by an issue of twenty pound shares, with which to meet the charges for the seven hundred miles of additional cable now in course of manufacture, and to provide for contingencies. Great confidence is expressed in the success of the attempt to lay the cable next summer.

The Princess and Frederick William of Prussia landed in England on the 21st inst. They proceeded from London to Gravesend, where they embarked in the royal yacht under a salute from Tilbury Fort, and the squadron in attendance, and amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled crowds.

The city of London, and all London, and the country there was a perfect ovation to the young couple.

A meeting of the Bond and Stockholders of the Erie Railroad had been held in London, to hear explanations from President Mr. Moran. He stated their difficulties to have arisen from an inadequate capital, and an enormous and mismanaged floating debt, but considered there was a fair possibility of their obtaining a fair remuneration for their outlay. A motion, authorizing the creation of a fifth mortgage of \$5,000,000, was carried, after a division.

The London Times, Feb. 1, has a rather sarcastic leader upon the report of the Secretary of the Banking Department of New York, but endorses some of his views.

The Ambassador of the United States, Mr. Olney, has been appointed to command the British forces in China, but was transferred to India, having suddenly returned to England without leave, because, as it is said, a command in the Punjab was suggested to him, which he did not accept.

A frightful collision explosion had occurred at a pit near Ashton-under-Lyne. About 100 men were in the pit at the time, and it was feared many of them would be killed. The explosion was caused by a gas explosion, and resulted in the death of 40 men, and the injury of many more.

The demand for money continues very moderate, and good bills are readily obtained at 3 per cent. The Bank of England has not yet made any change in its policy.

The stock exchange money was in excess of means of employing it.

**FRANCE.** The Paris correspondent of the London Times, under date of January 29, writes as follows:—A very numerous Congress of the meeting of Americans was held this afternoon, in the Hotel du Louvre, to express their sentiments on the recent atrocious attempt to assassinate the Emperor of France.

It is said that the great Directors of Police are to be created; each Director General is to be under the orders of the Minister of the Interior.

The list of the Marshals to have command of the new military divisions was announced by the Emperor of France.

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## LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

**SEVENTH.** Resolved in favor of John K. Killam, paying him \$15 for taking a vote of thanks to the army in India; and also that it was his intention, on the 8th, to ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracies to commit murder.

**On the evening of the 5th inst., in the House of Lords, Lord Clarendon announced the determination of the French Government to prevent French Consuls from issuing passports to British subjects; approved of the course, and stated that the British Government intended to invite other Governments to abandon the system of passports altogether. He also, in reply to Earl Grey, stated the Nonpartisan Government from all over the world to the two English engineers of the steamer Cagliari.**

A congratulatory address to the Queen on the marriage of the Princess Louise was voted unanimously. A bill was read a first time, for abolishing imprisonment for debt.

In the House of Commons an address to the Queen on the marriage of the Princess was agreed upon.

A resolution was adopted, conferring pensions of £1000 a year each to the widows of the late Sir H. Harcourt, and the present Baronet.

After a long discussion, leave was given to bring in a bill to allow the East India Company to raise money in England on debentures, the power to continue in force till the end of the session of 1880, and the amount to be restricted to £10,000.

Lord Palmerston gave notice that, on the 12th inst., he would move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the government of India.

The French Ambassador had given notice that he would move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracies to commit murder.

An order from the War Office for raising two additional Cavalry Regiments, authorized the restoration of the Fifth Royal Irish Regiment of Dragoons, which was disbanded for objectionable conduct.

**FRANCE.** The Minister publishes a decree, investing Prince Jerome, uncle of the Emperor, with the right of attending the meeting of the Council of State, and presiding over the same, in the absence of the Emperor.

It was thought the stringency of the new penal law would undergo material modifications before its final enactment, owing to the opposition of the Chamber of Deputies.

The law, as proposed, encountered strenuous opposition in the Council of State, and only passed that body by a majority of four.

Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador, was on the 21st inst. to London, where he was to attend the funeral of the late Lord Palmerston.

The Princess and Prince of Asturias landed at Antwerp on the 31st inst., and reached Cologne on the following day. They were received with enthusiasm at all points.

A bill proposed by the Emperor of Russia, to reduce its rate of discount to four per cent.

**RUSSIA.** The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Le Nord" says that the Emperor Alexander, adding example to precept, has resolved to emancipate the whole of his private domain.

The Emperor has also resolved to grant advantages granted to the servants of private individuals. He also gives up to them gratuitously, all the buildings, with their dependencies, in consequence of the important advantages gained over the Circassians, Schamyl has resolved upon submitting to the Russians.

**THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.**  
**MONDAY, Feb. 15.**  
**SENATE.** The consideration of the Indiana constitution election case occupied the most of the day.

**HOUSE.** A resolution, appropriating \$35,000 for expenses of the Indiana constitution election case, was passed. Mr. Canine, of Ohio, moved to introduce a bill requesting the President to negotiate for the purchase of the North Carolina and Virginia railroads, and to regulate the transportation of passengers and property to and from the same.

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## AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

**CORRECTED WEEKLY.**  
Flour, \$5 00 to \$5 50; Meal, \$3 00 to \$3 50; Corn, \$1 00 to \$1 50; Wheat, \$1 50 to \$2 00; Oats, \$1 00 to \$1 50; Hay, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Straw, \$5 00 to \$10 00; Pork, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Bacon, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Lard, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Butter, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Eggs, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Beans, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Peas, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Potatoes, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Apples, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Oranges, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Lemons, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Grapes, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Raisins, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Currants, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Dates, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Figs, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Walnuts, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Almonds, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Pistachios, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Macadamias, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Pecans, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Chestnuts, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Hazelnuts, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Pineapples, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Mangoes, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Papayas, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Guavas, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Limes, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Lemons, \$10 00 to \$15 00; Oranges, \$10 00 to \$15 00; 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